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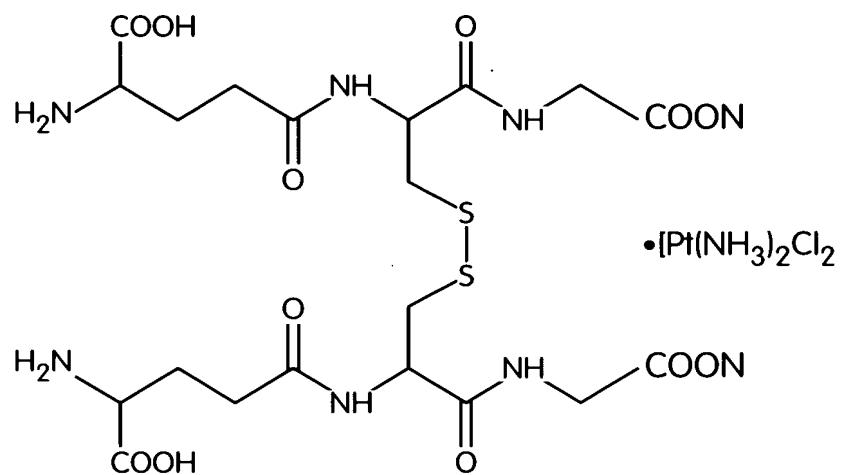
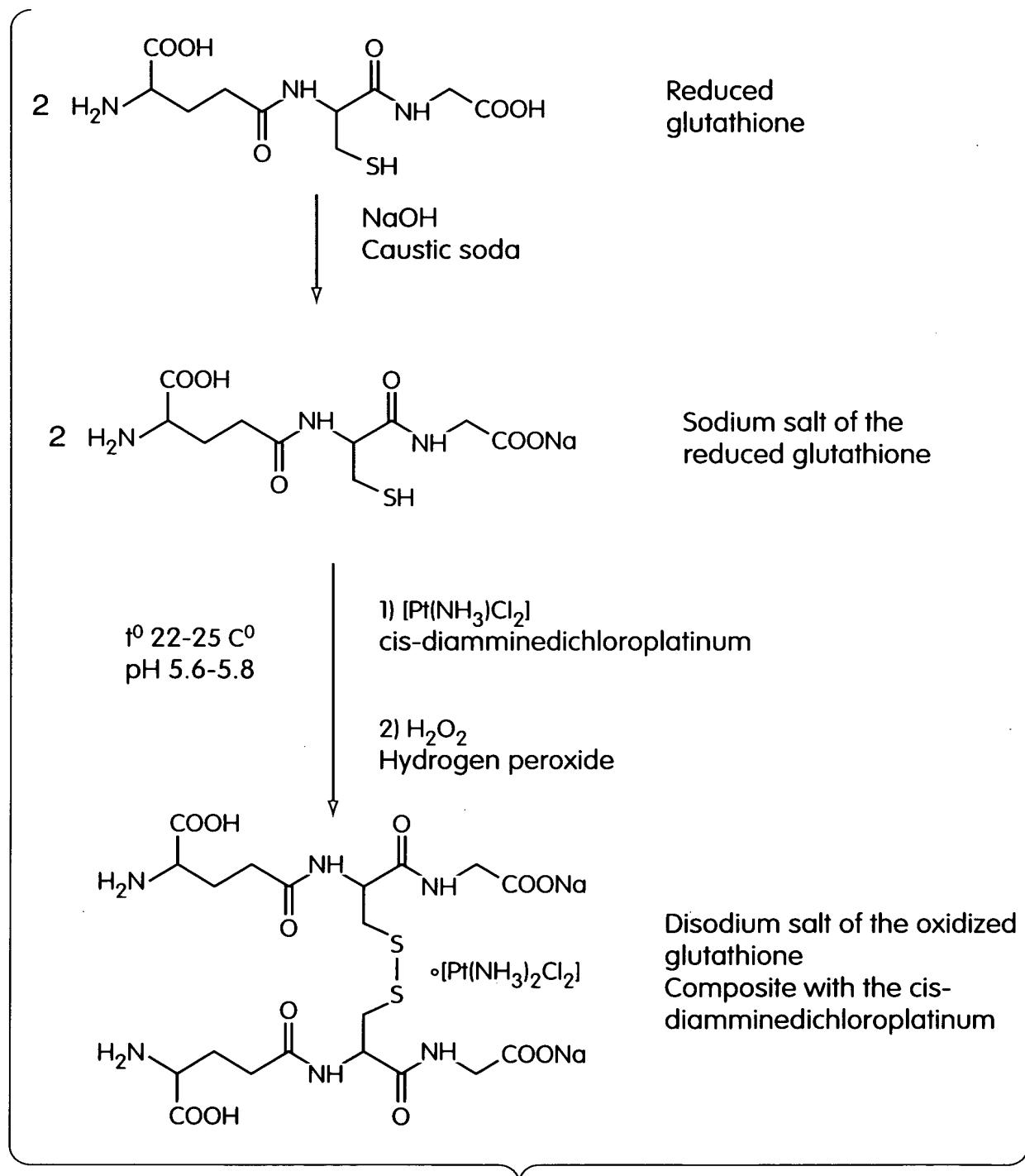


Fig. 1



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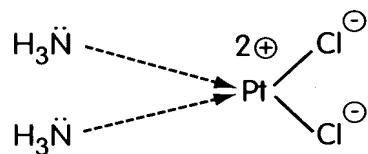


Fig. 3

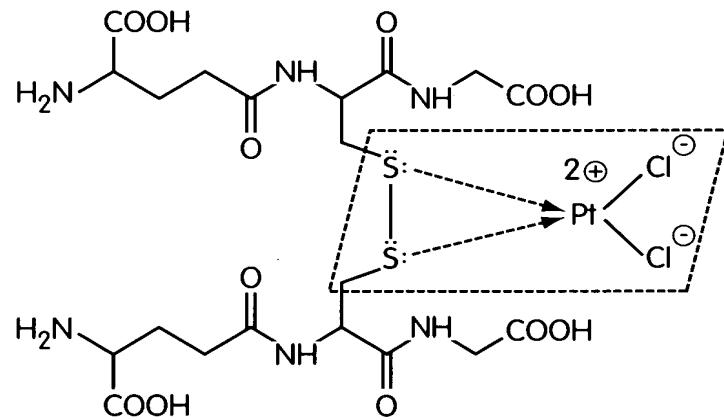


Fig. 4

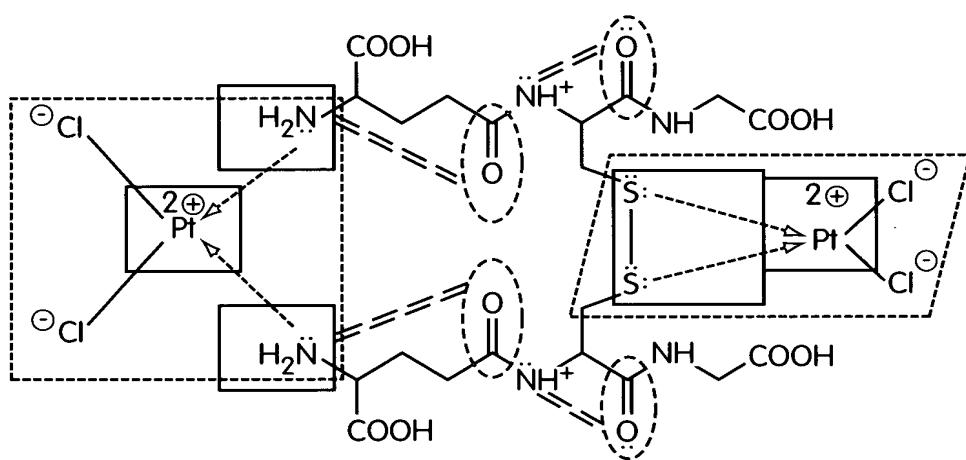


Fig. 5



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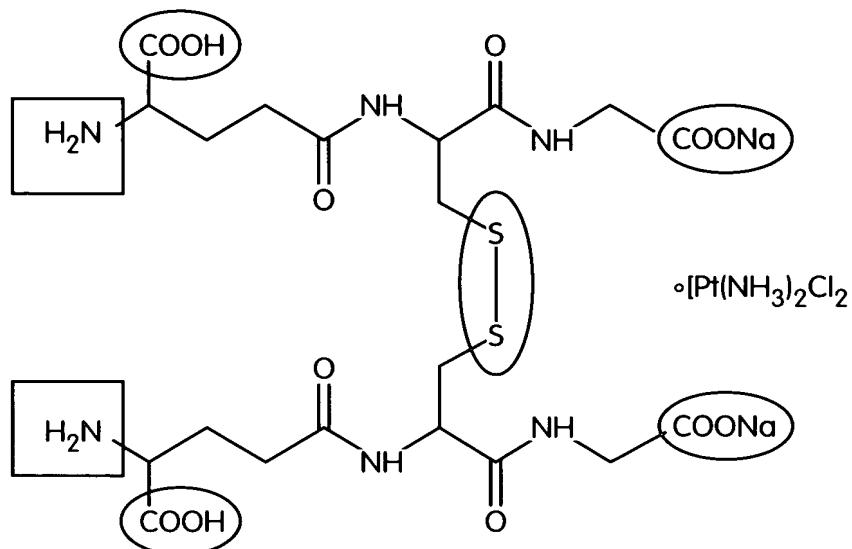


Fig. 6

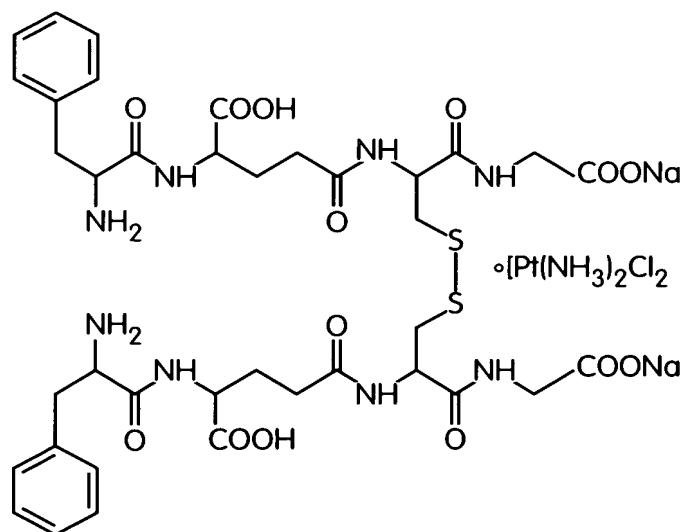
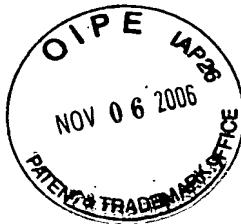


Fig. 7



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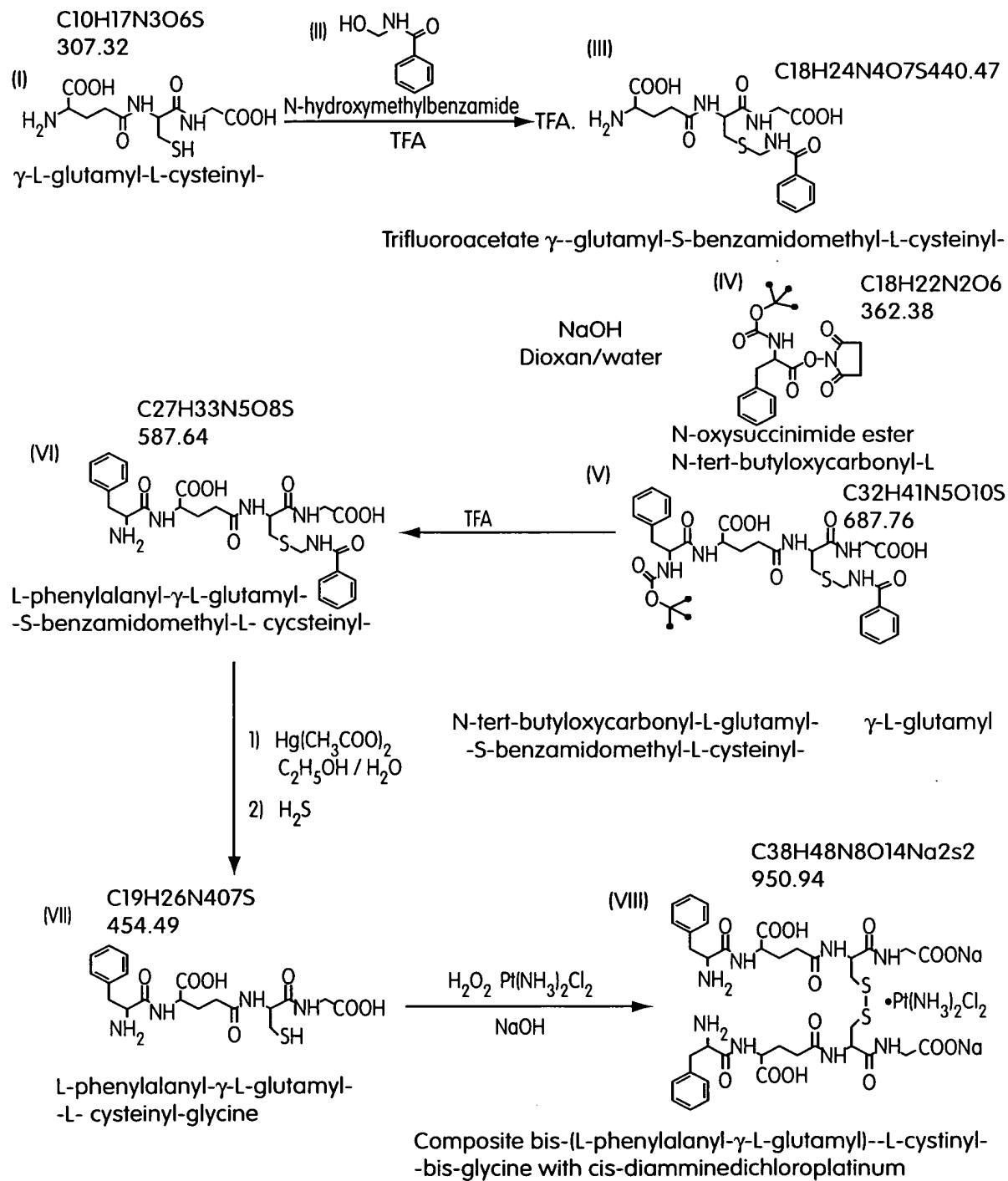


Fig. 8



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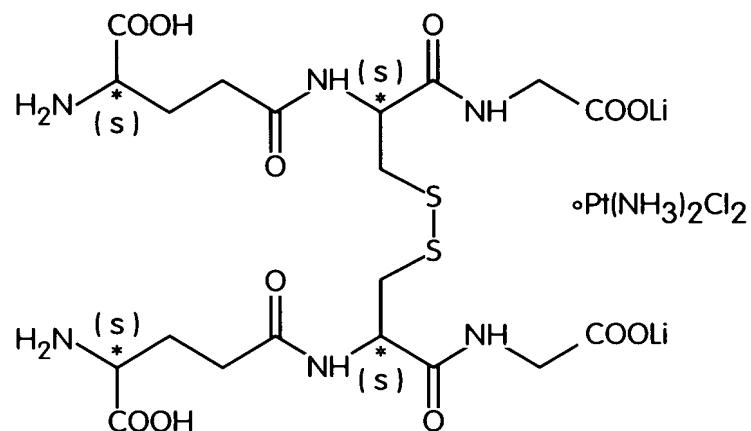


Fig. 9

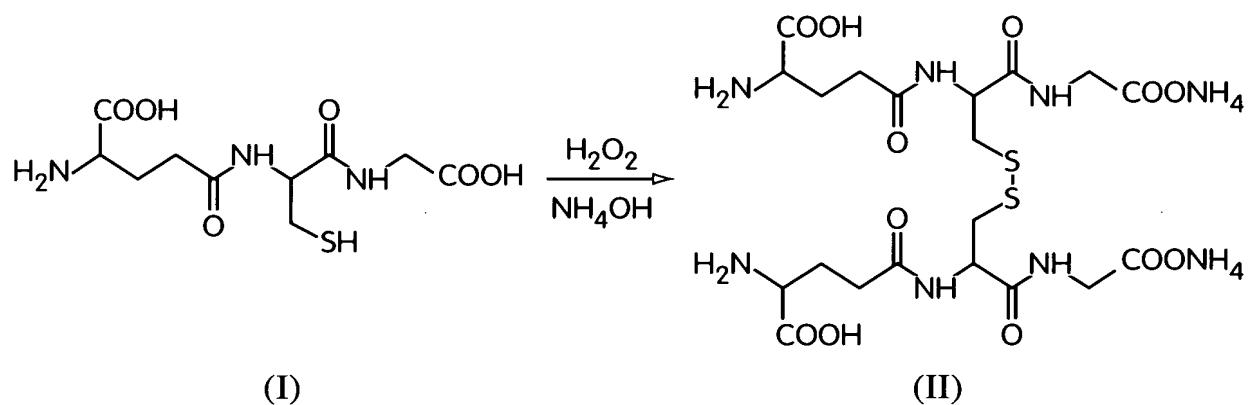


Fig. 10



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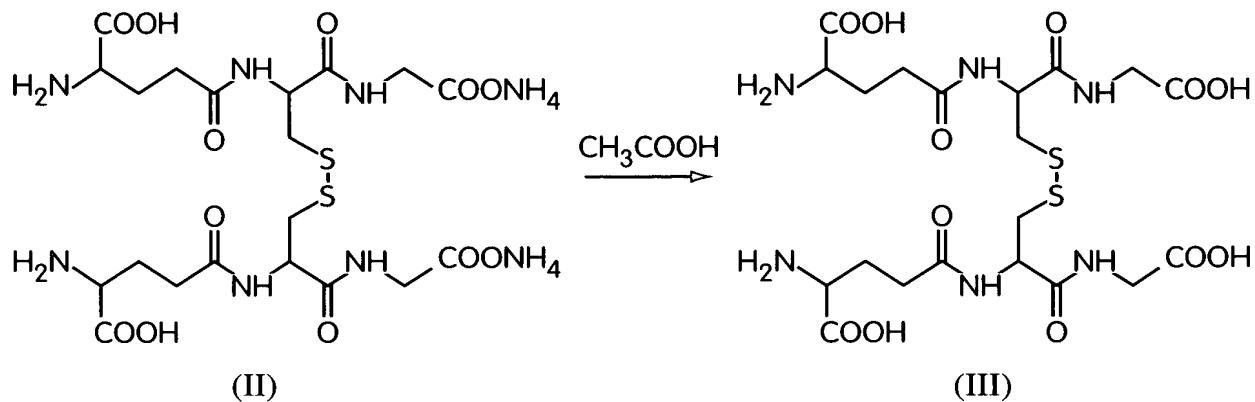


Fig. 11

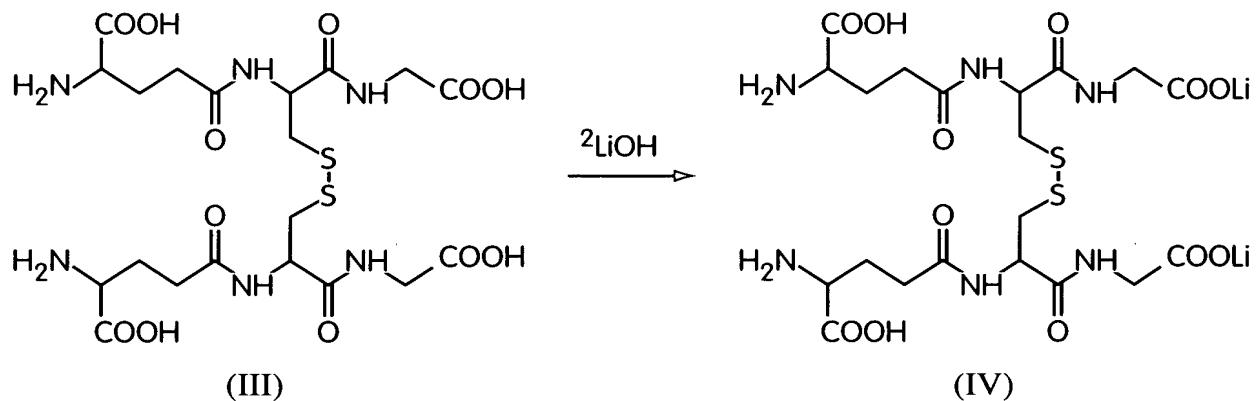
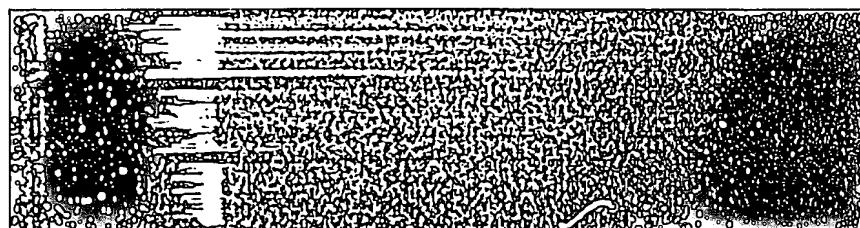


Fig. 12

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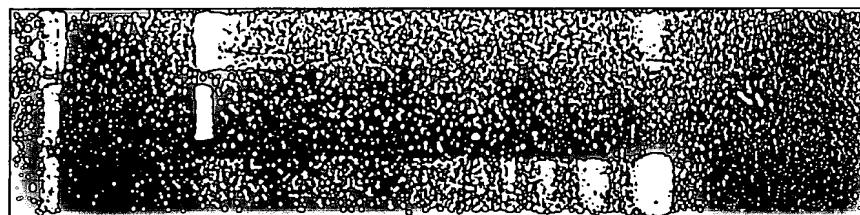


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Fig. 13



1
2
3

Fig. 14



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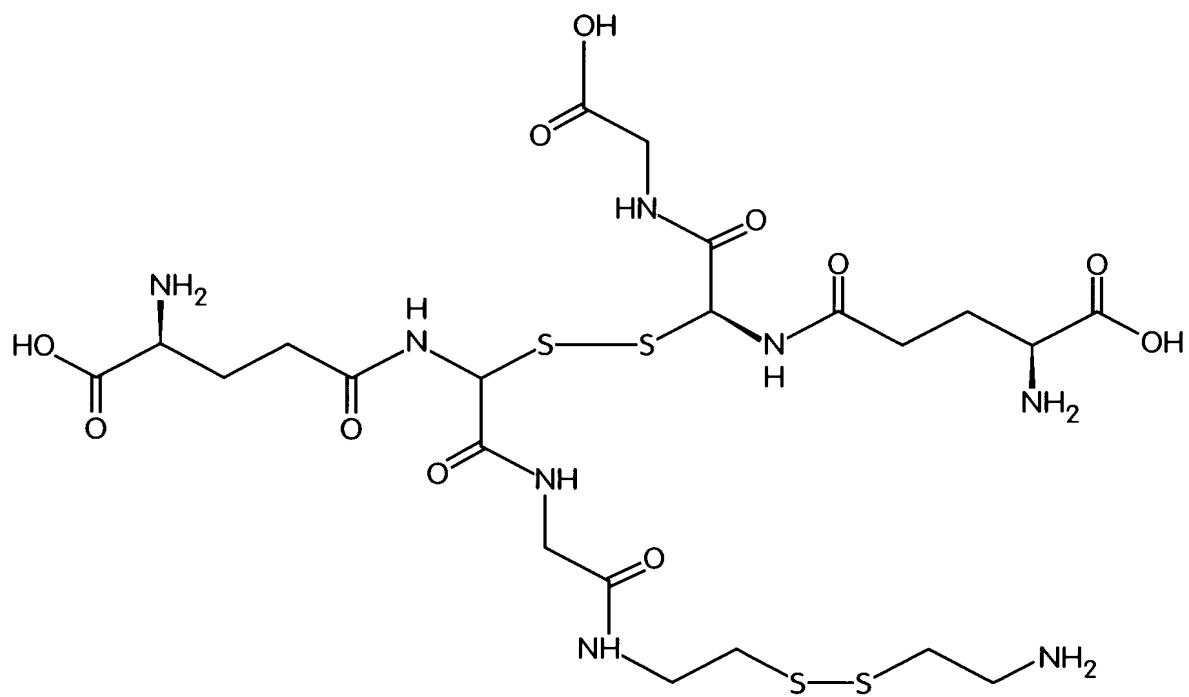


Fig. 15a



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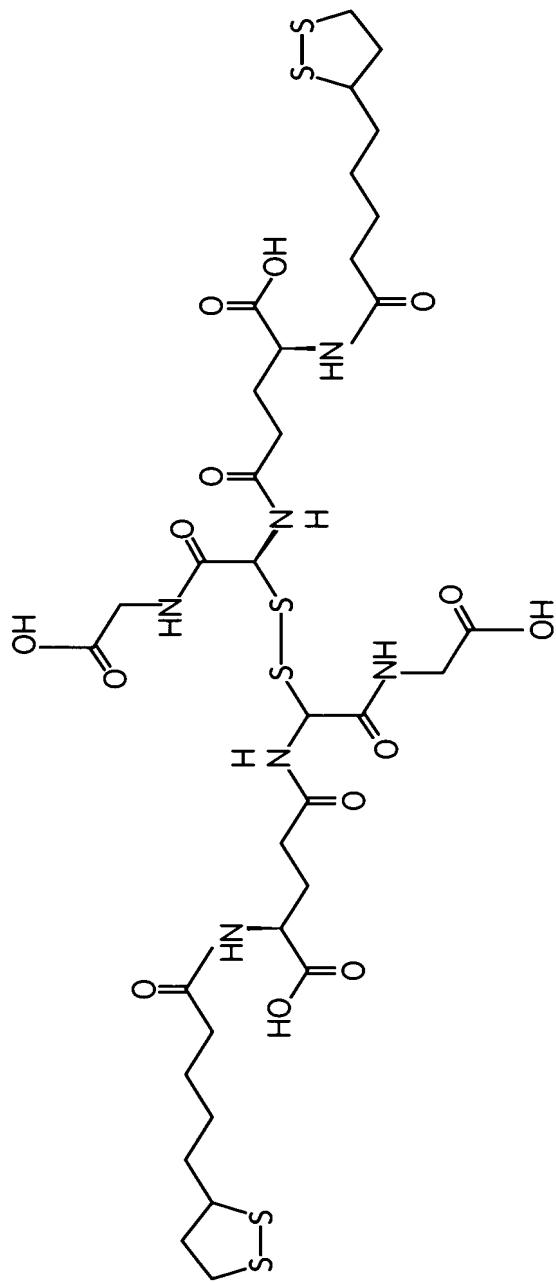


Fig. 15b



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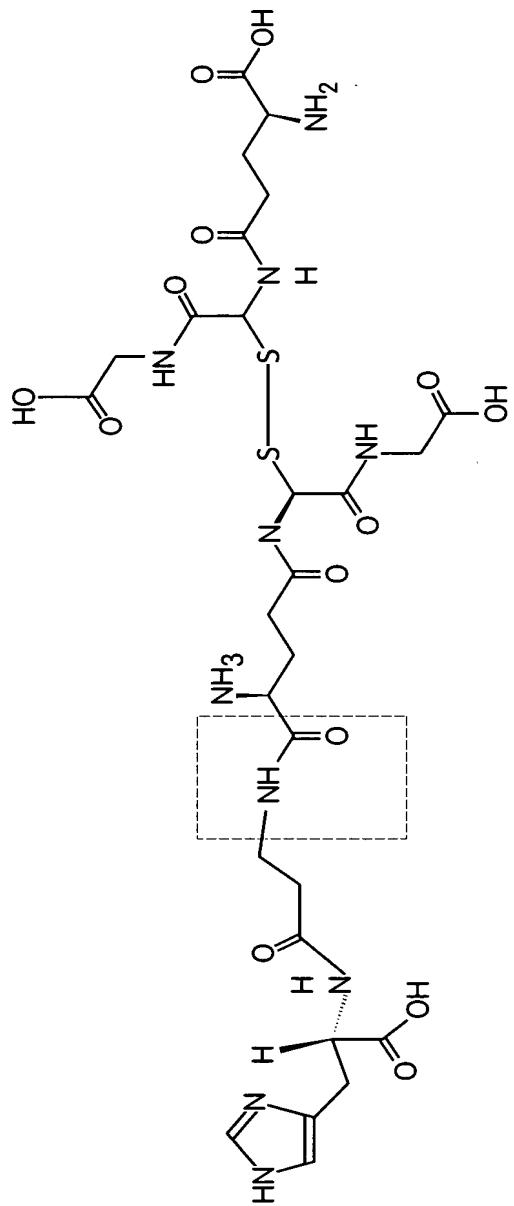


Fig. 15C



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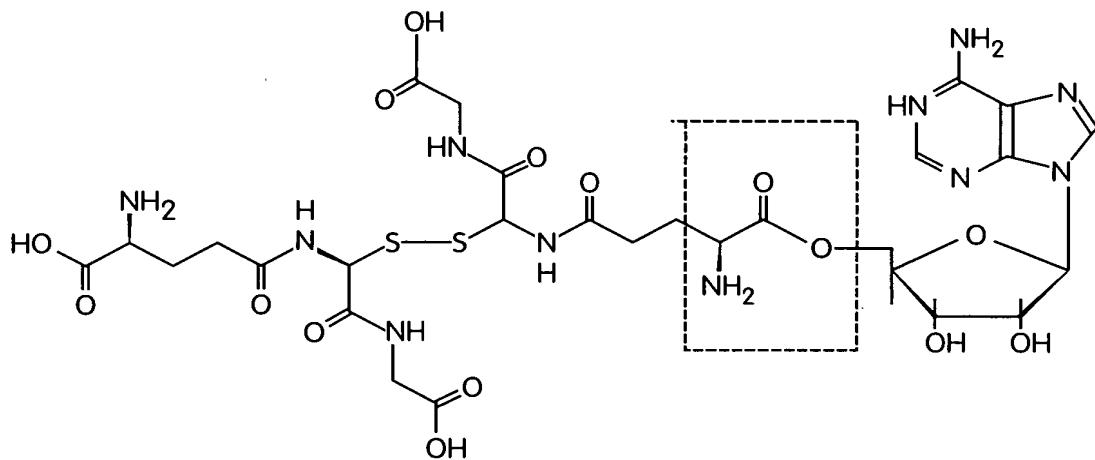


Fig. 15d



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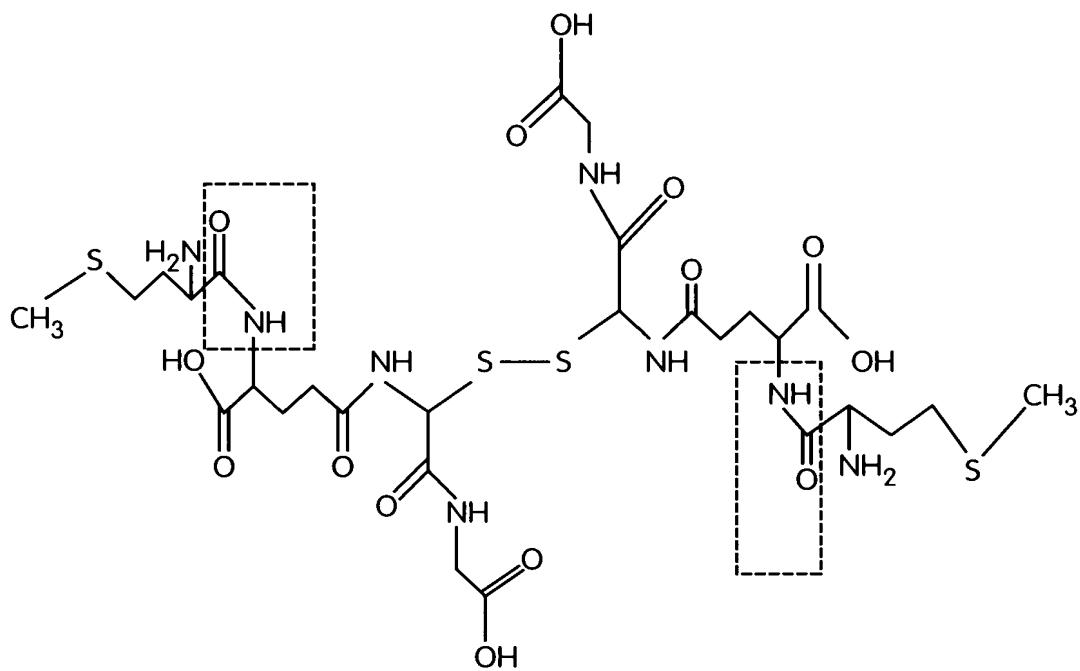


Fig. 15e



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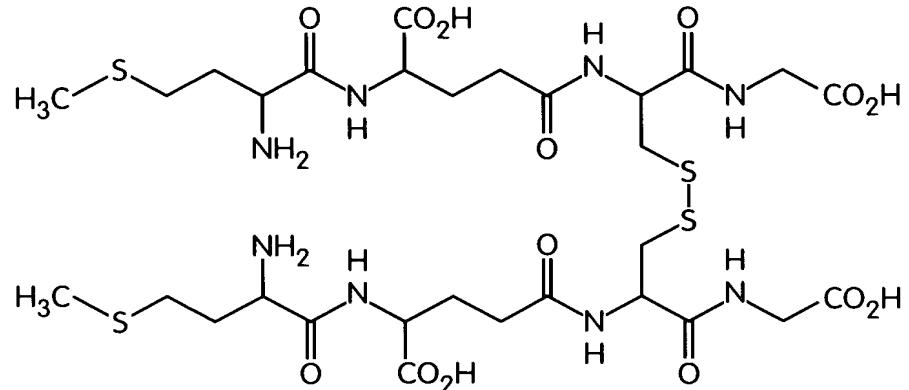


Fig. 16a

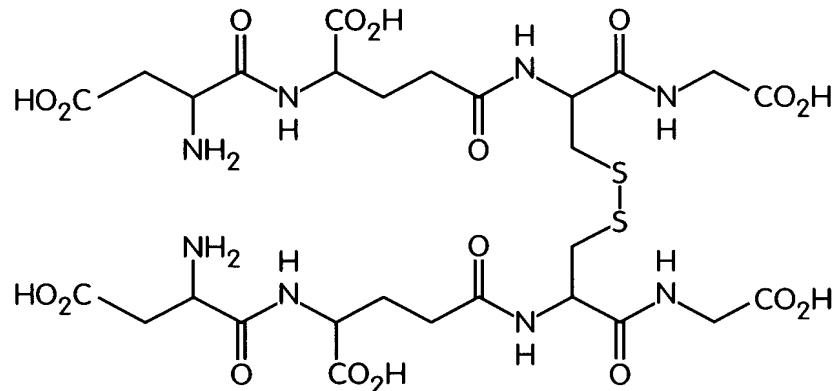


Fig. 16b

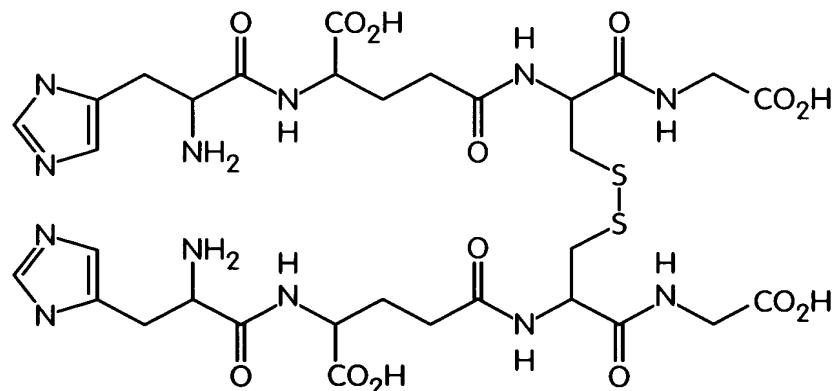


Fig. 16c



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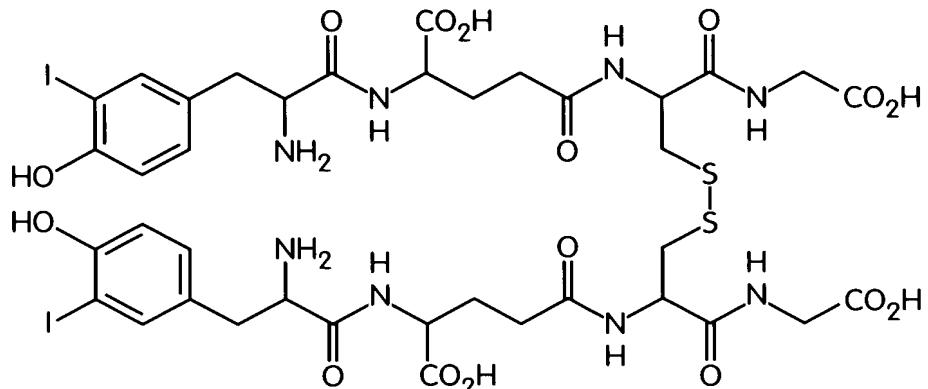


Fig. 16d

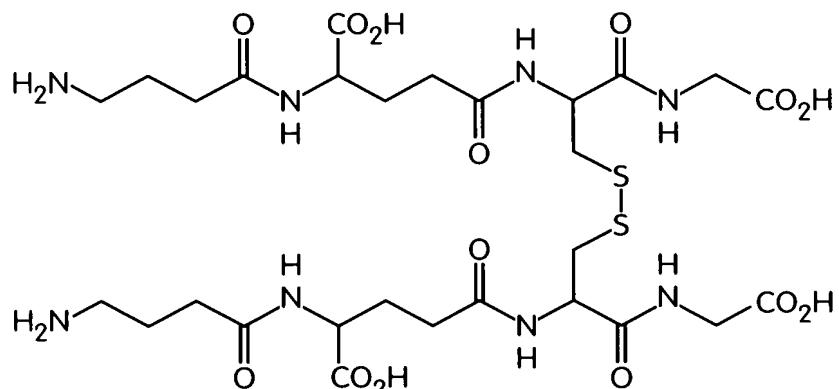


Fig. 16e

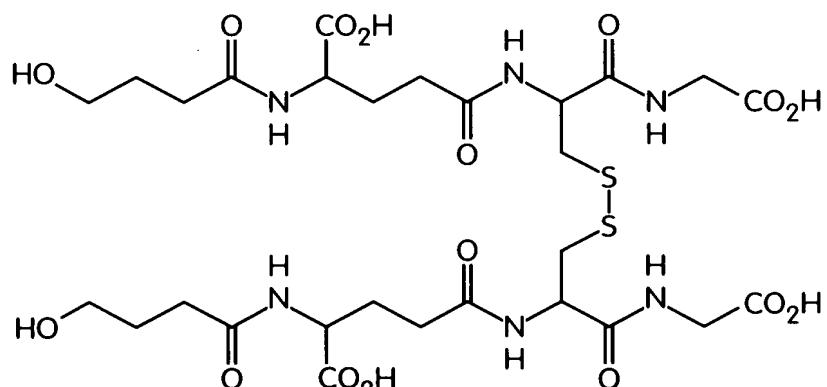


Fig. 16f



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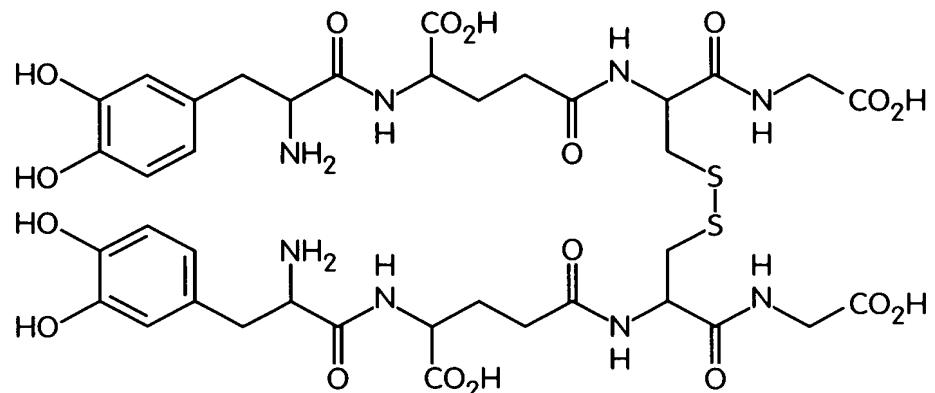


Fig. 16g

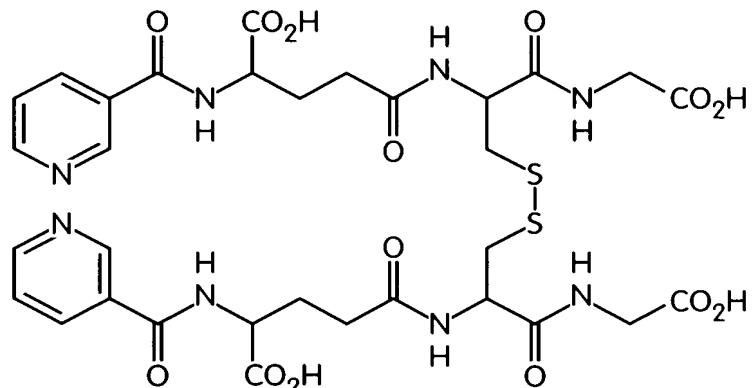


Fig. 17a

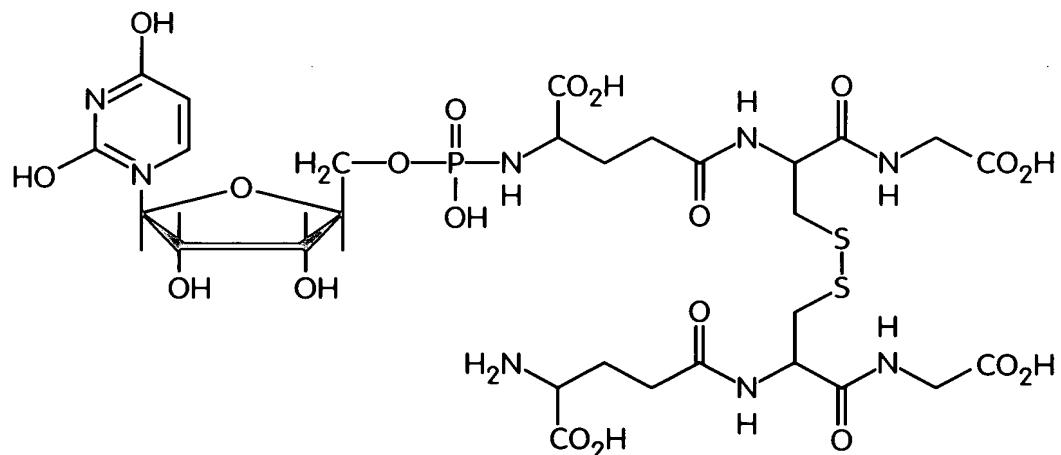


Fig. 17b



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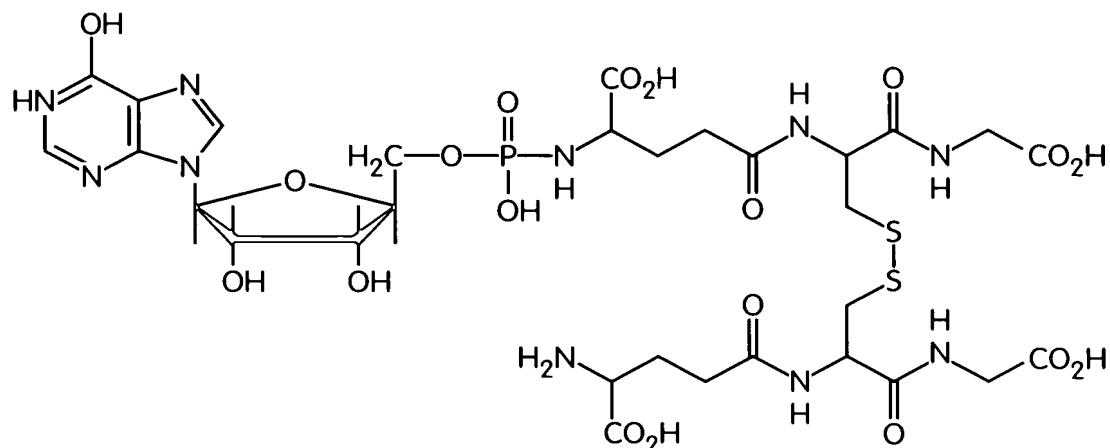


Fig. 17c

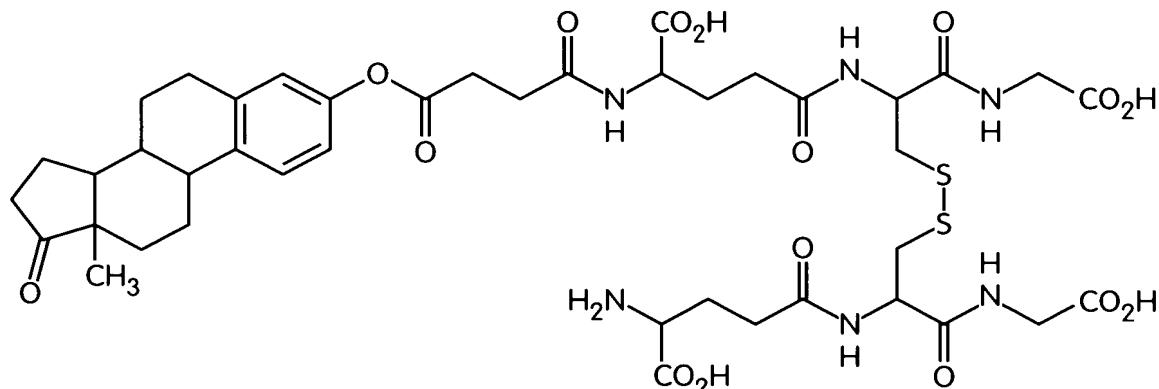


Fig. 17d

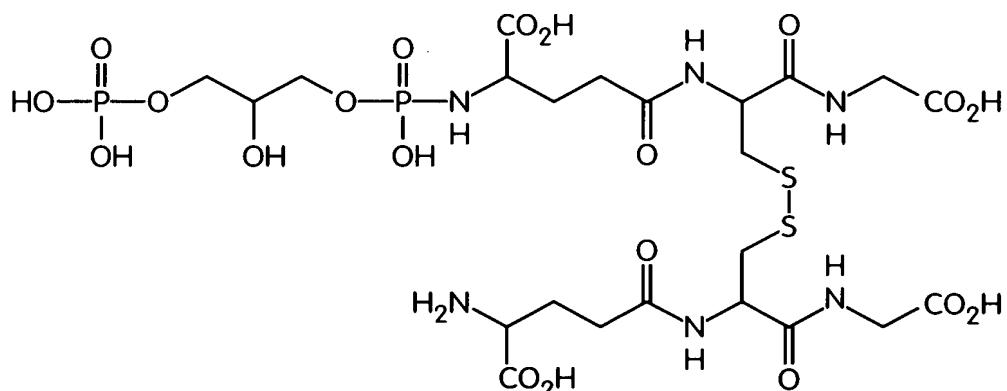


Fig. 17e



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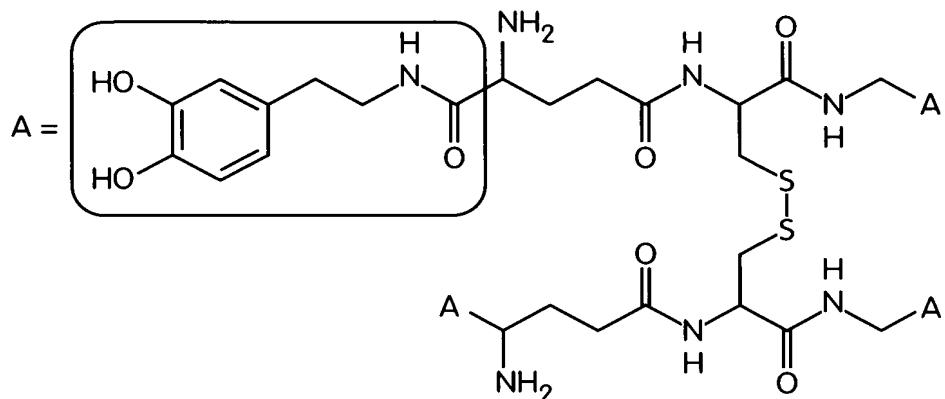


Fig. 18a

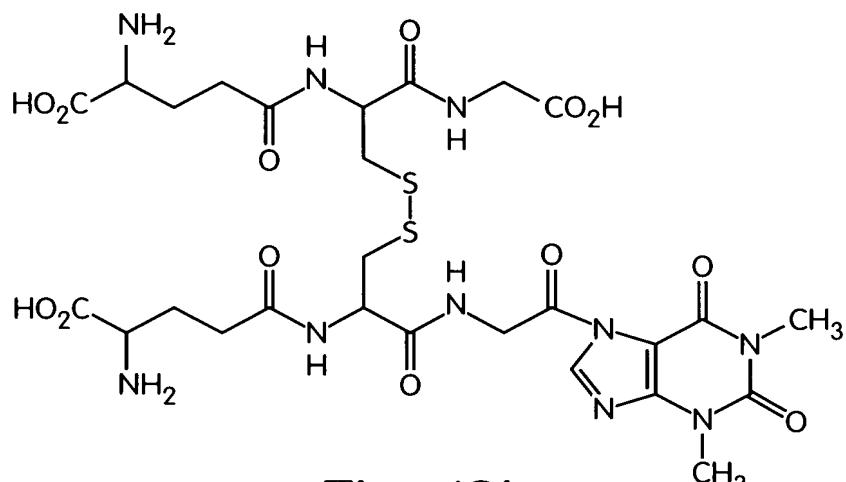


Fig. 18b

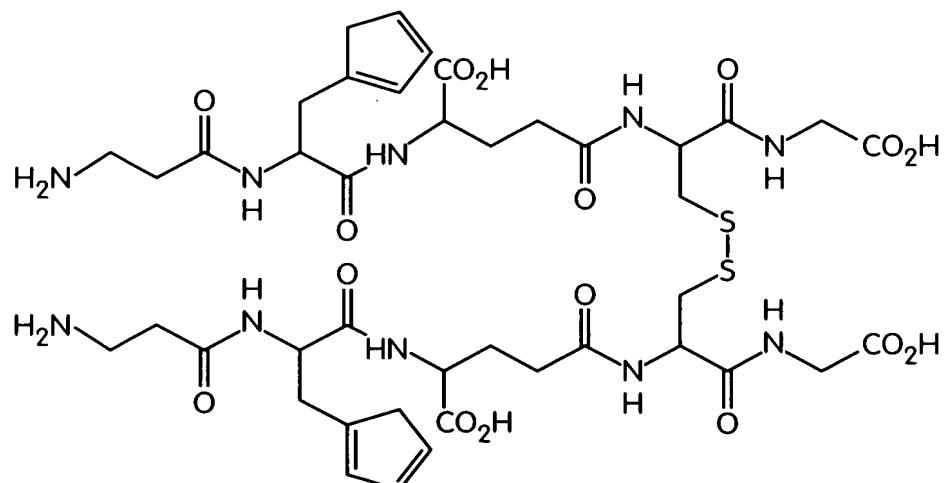


Fig. 19a



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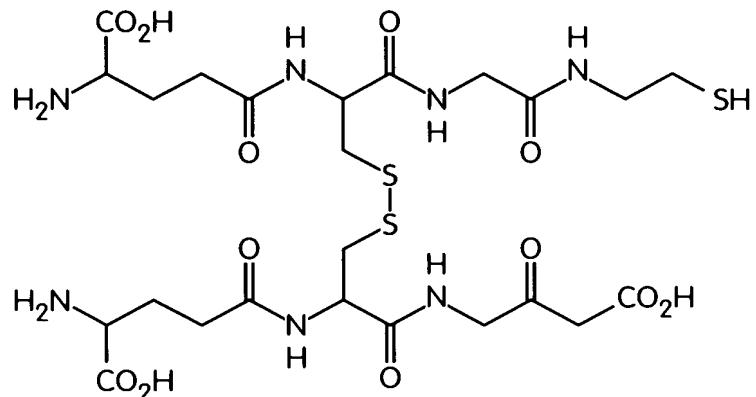


Fig. 20a

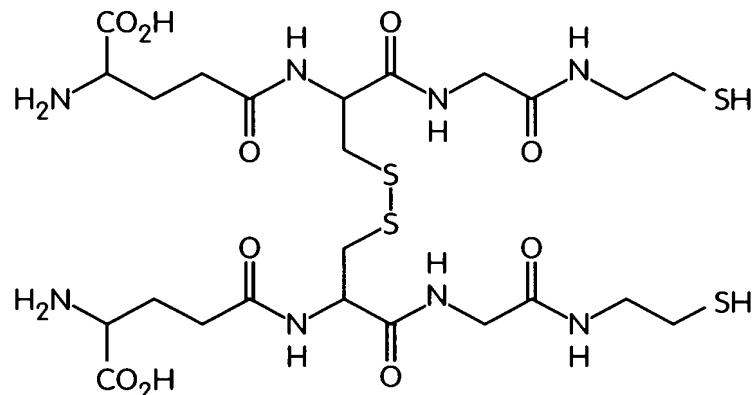


Fig. 20b

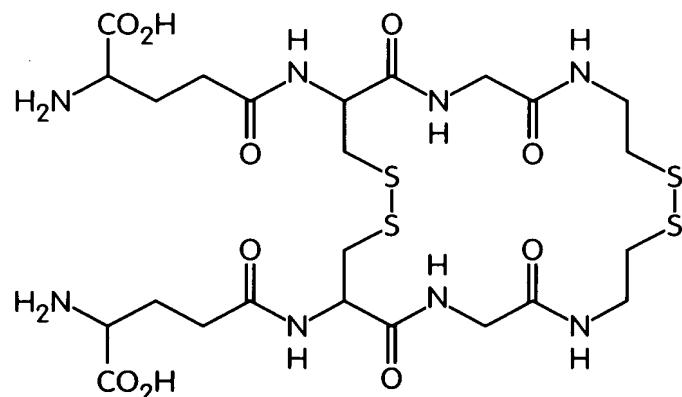


Fig. 20c



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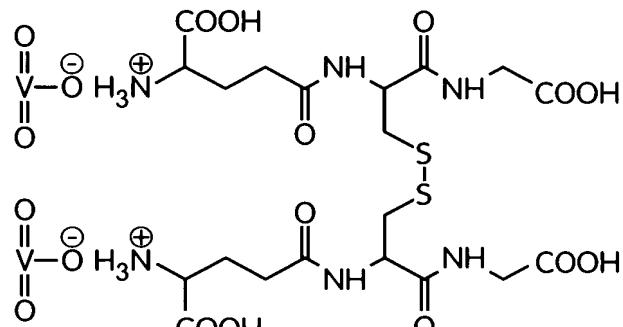


Fig. 21a

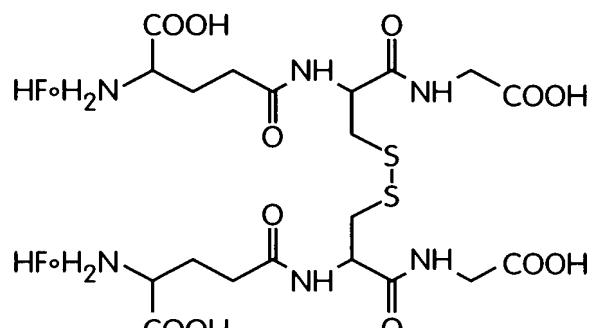


Fig. 21b

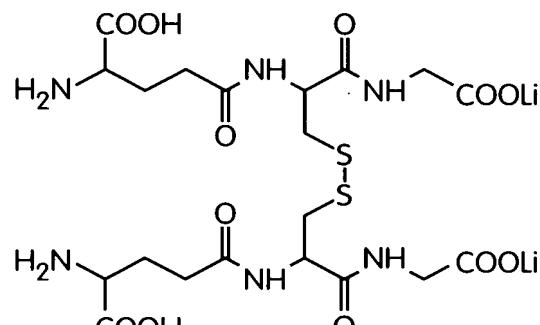


Fig. 21c

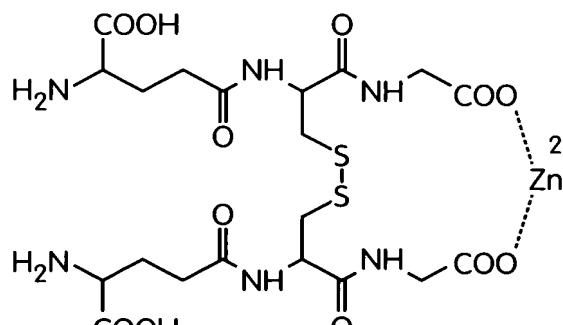


Fig. 21d



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Fig. 22



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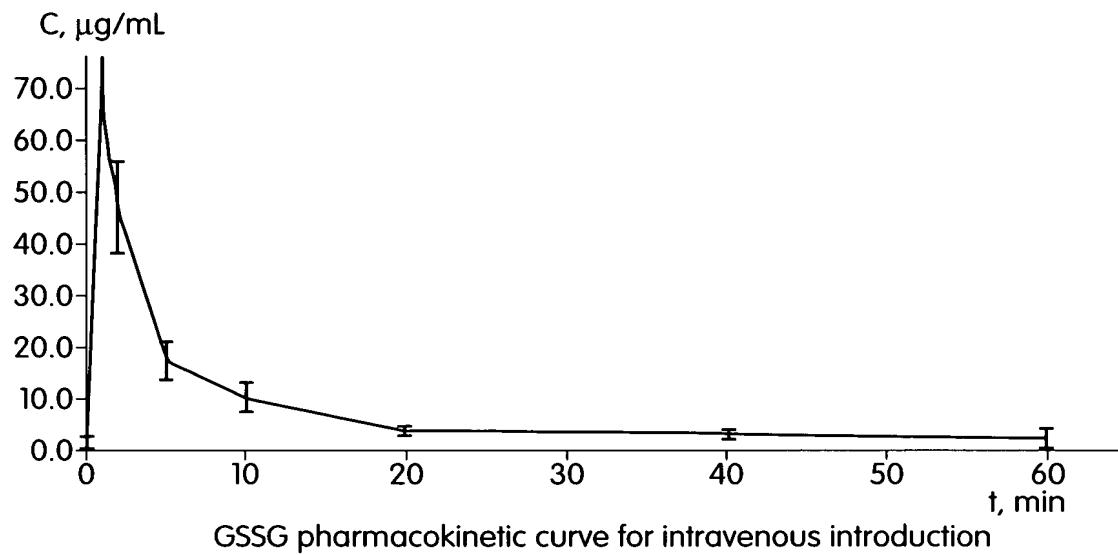
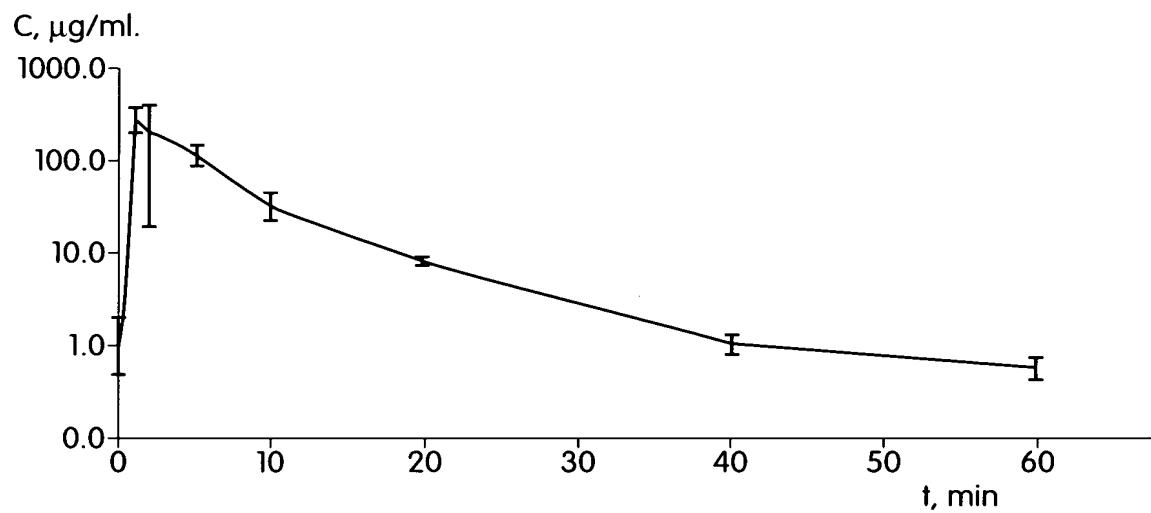


Fig. 23



GSSG·Pt pharmacokinetic curve for intravenous introduction

Fig. 24



Chart 1: Immune System Response to Cancers and Diseases

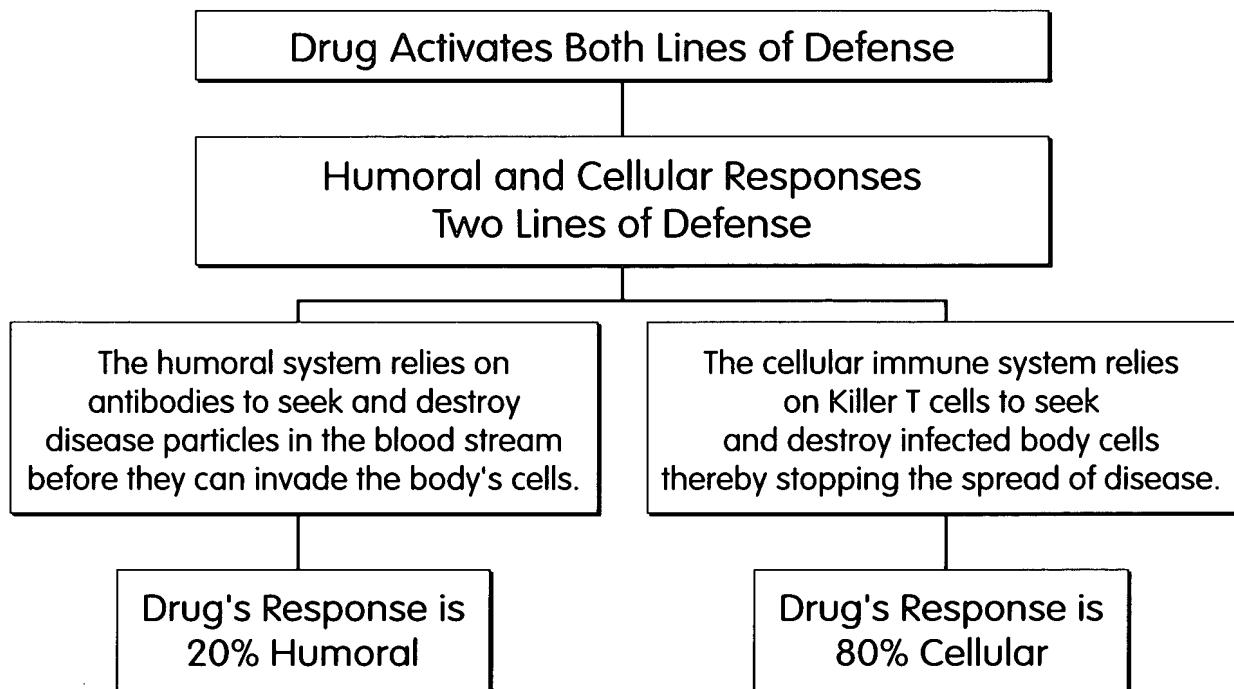


Fig. 25



Chart 2: Drug Activates Immune System to Fight Cancers and Disease

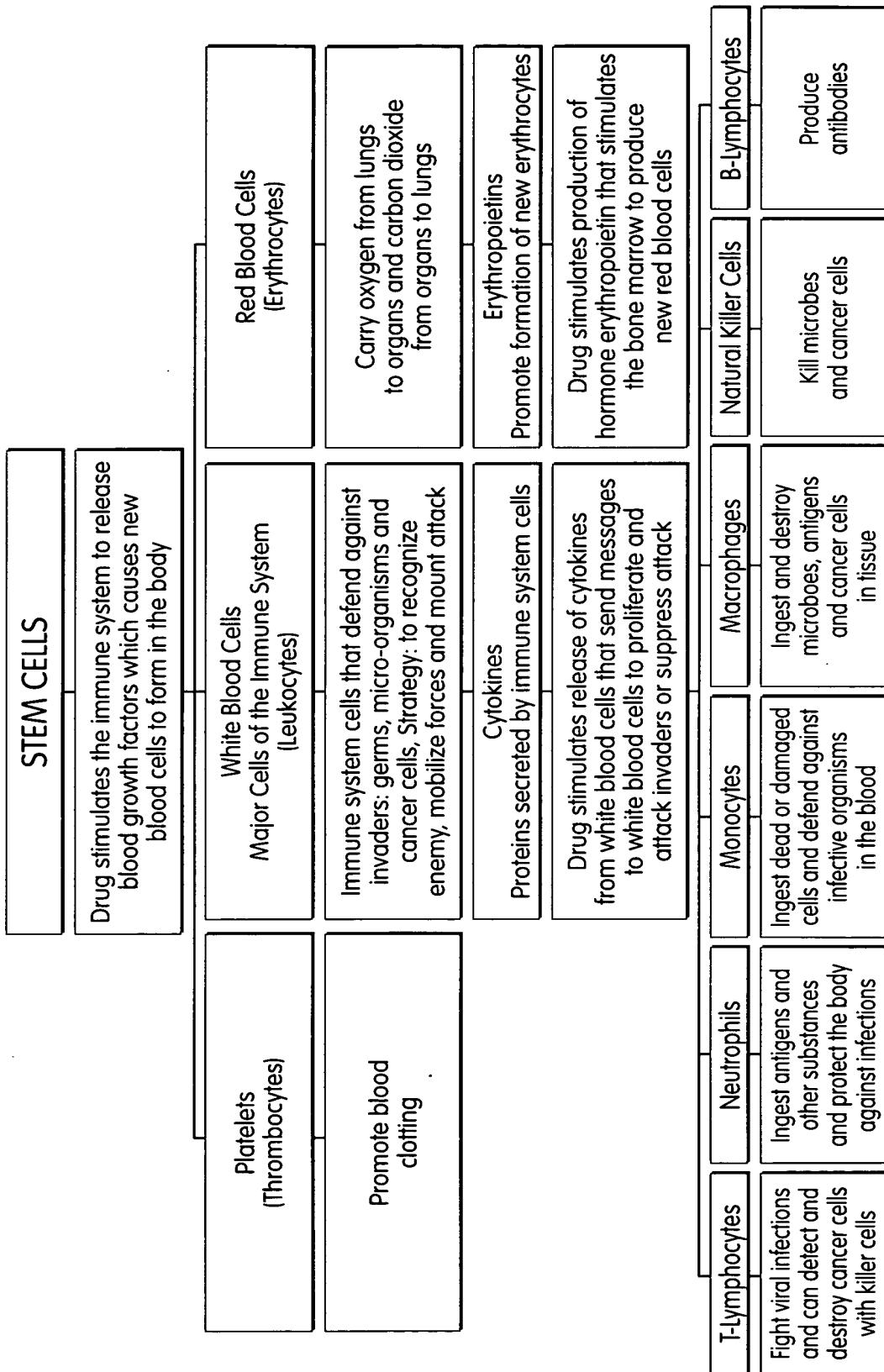


Fig. 26



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Chart 3: Cytokines Stimulated by Drug

Cytokines Stimulated by drug

Interleukin-1 (IL-1)	Interleukin-2 (IL-2)	Interleukin-4 (IL-4)	Interleukin-6 (IL-6)	Interleukin-8 (IL-8)	Interleukin-10 (IL-10)	Interleukin-12 (IL-12)	Interferon alpha and gamma	TNF-alpha	GM-CSF
Is produced by monocytes, macrophages, and dendritic cells.	Is produced by lymphocytes. It is a T-cell growth factor	Is released by T helper cells of the Th2 subtype and is particularly active	Is secreted by macro-monocytes, macrophages and bone marrow cells. It and stimulates lymphocytes that have already been activated	Is a powerful chemoatactic factor for neutrophils. Macrophages and	suppresses cytokine production from T cells and macrophages. It acts in synergy with IL-2 to activate	Is secreted by B cells and macrophages and acts in synergy with IL-2 to activate	activates cells effective in treating several forms of hepatitis, genital	destroys cancer cells, but does not hurt healthy cells. Tumors injected	stimulates the production of neutrophils and is given to patients
It activates lymphocytes and thereby regulates immune responses usually associated with non-specific immune response	and stimulates lymphocytes that have already been activated	on resting and active B cells. On resting B cells and on macrophages	acts on proliferating B cells to promote differentiation into plasma cells and it	secret IL-8 in order to attract neutrophils to allow them to	regulatory effects on CD8 + T cells, Natural Killer cells, vascular endothelial	cytotoxic T cells. Natural Killer cells and Th1 cells are also stimulated to	warts, Kaposi's sarcoma, hairy cell leukemia and malignant melanoma.	with TNF-alpha hemorrhage, soften and turn black. Macrophages begin	who have low numbers of neutrophils due to chemotherapy.
of infection and inflammation, and fever.	by cancer antigens so only those lymphocytes that recognize cancer	IL-4 increases MHC II expression. On activated B cells, proliferation and differentiation is stimulated and an antibody class switch is induced	stimulates antibody secretion. Myeloid stem cells are helped to differentiate	adhere to vascular endothelial cells. This helps neutrophils marginate and enter	proliferate by IL-12.	In 1996, Biogen received FDA approval to market AVONEX for multiple sclerosis.	In 1996, Biogen received FDA approval to market AVONEX for multiple sclerosis.	to pump out huge amounts of TNF when they are recruited to the scene	of injury or infection.
T-lymphocytes exposed to malignant melanoma	cells would receive IL-2's chemical message to expand. For example,	in response to inflammation. This cytokine is always found in increased	role and acts on macrophages to inhibit cytokine production to downregulate	the issue where they are needed, especially during inflammation and infection. Neutrophils are the first line of defense against invading bacteria	Th1 type of T helper cells. It is released by Th12 helper cells and also	downregulates MHC II expression on antigen presenting cells. It interacts with IL-4	and are found in all areas of infection.	to decrease macrophage inflammatory activity.	
or kidney cancer have been retrieved from the body and exposed in the lab	and other allergy-related antibodies. IL-4 acts with IL-10 in an immuno-regulatory manner to decrease the activity of activated macrophages.	levels in sites of inflammation and is likely very important in a	number of undescribed ways in inflammatory regulation.	the body, then killer cells will attack the cancer and destroy it.					

Fig . 27